

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	THURSDAY, 16th Sept., 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. G. Dowers	About WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. E. Zacharias	SATURDAY, 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL.	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., Daylight.
BOURNE		
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"COBLITZ" Capt. H. Raeger	About SATURDAY, 16th Oct.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OCEANIAN	Sellier		13th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Riquier	14th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	X		27th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	Broc	28th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10—so hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Idem, Scots,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1900. [463]

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices. No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarters, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1900. [581]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Toms & Co.).

Apply to—

THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1900. [588]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1900. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June 1900. [5]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June 1900. [114]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CLARE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Oufs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Writers, 1st April 1901. [114]

DHINGRA'S CRIME.

EXECUTION AT PENTONVILLE.

Within Pentonville Prison, at nine o'clock this morning (says the *Globe* of August 11), Madar Lal Dhangra, the young Indian student, was hanged for the murder of Lieut.-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie, political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, by shooting him with a revolver in tragic circumstances, at the Imperial Institute, on the night of July 1. The sentence was carried out with the strictest privacy, no one being present with the exception of the representative of the High Sheriff and the prison officials.

During the whole of the time Dhangra has been at Pentonville, awaiting the carrying out of the sentence, he has maintained the same stolid and defiant demeanour that he exhibited upon his trial, though he has not given the authorities trouble. He has readily conformed to all the regulations of the prison, and made no complaints in regard to them. Most of his time has been passed in reading magazines and books from the prison library, while one hour each day has been devoted to exercise in the open air when he has had the privilege of the use of cigarettes. These he indulged in right up to the last.

Dhangra had scarcely any visitors at Pentonville; he appears to have been averse from seeing anyone. With the warders he has been very sullen and morose, not deigning to talk at all unless spoken to.

The condemned man passed a very quiet day yesterday, and retired to rest at the usual hour. He rose at six o'clock this morning, after having spent a rather restless night, and attired himself in his own clothes, in exchange for the prison garb he had worn since conviction. Breakfast consisting of tea and bread and butter, was brought to his cell shortly afterwards, but the repast was left practically untouched.

The convict showed not the slightest sign of fear at his approaching doom. Mr. R. Maitcalfe (Under-Sheriff), who supervised all the arrangements for the execution, acting on behalf of the High Sheriff for the County of London, arrived at the gaol at a quarter to nine o'clock, and upon the stroke of the hour Dhangra was brought from his cell, pinioned, and conducted to the scaffold, which is situated only a few paces away. Bareheaded and collarless, Dhangra walked without any assistance from the warders in attendance. The final preparations were quickly and expeditiously performed, and, at a given signal, the bolt was drawn.

The execution was carried out in the presence of the Under-Sheriff, Capt. Hales (the Deputy Governor of the Prison) Dr. Forward (medical officer), and Chief Warden Bostock. Dhangra, who was of spare build, was given a drop of about eight feet. Death was stated to have been instantaneous, and the execution to have been carried out in all respects satisfactorily. Pierpoint was the executioner.

A considerable number of people assembled outside the prison, on the main entrance of which the usual printed notice was subse- quently posted notifying that the sentence had been carried out according to law.

Dhangra some days ago petitioned the Home Secretary to allow his body to be cremated, but the request was refused.

Dhangra made no statement of any kind whatever. A large body of plain clothes police officers were told off for special duty within the precincts of the prison this morning, as a precaution against any attempted outrage.

A FRIEND OF DHINGRA.

Mr. M. Masters, of Hyderabad, was practically the only one of Dhangra's friends who applied for admission at Pentonville Prison. In an interview outside the prison this morning, Mr. Masters said that the condemned man while in prison had refused to see his own brother, but had wished to see him (Mr. Masters). Upon the latter applying to the Home Office for a permit to visit Dhangra, the Under-Secretary of State, he alleged, refused the permission, although Dhangra had personally expressed a strong wish to see the applicant before he died.

Intimation.



is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language can request him to write for them a certificate of his name or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1900. [114]

WEATHER-FORMCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Teui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and LKUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist. In such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sal Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

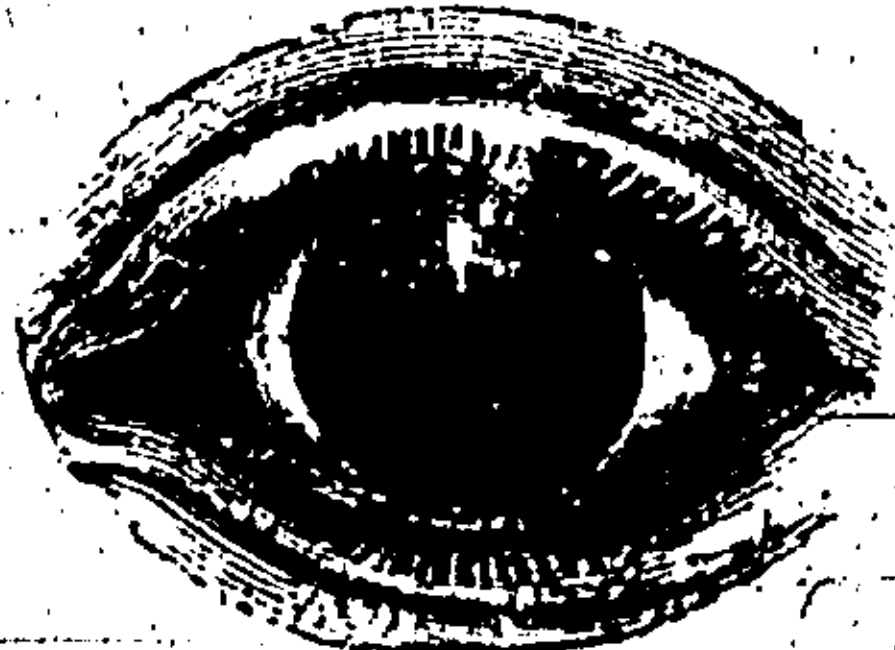
This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light houses.

F. G. FINE, Observer.

13th Sept. 1900.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, GALVESTON, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Raffles Place, 100, Nathan Road.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Raffles Place, 100, Nathan Road.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Raffles Place, 100, Nathan Road.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Raffles Place, 100, Nathan Road.

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1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Raffles Place, 100, Nathan Road.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 19, Raffles Place, 100, Nathan Road.

Intimation.

Powell's

ARE NOW
SHOWINGUNIQUE
COLLECTION

THE LATEST

AND MOST

ARTISTIC

CRETONNES

PRODUCED

THIS YEAR

SUITABLE FOR

CURTAINS,

LOOSE

COVERS,

BED

AND

WINDOW

DRAPERIES,

CUSHIONS,

AND A HOST OF

OTHER PURPOSES

POWELL'S

SHOW ROOMS.

FIRST FLOOR

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [641]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine\$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [140]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [141]

REGRET

You will NEVER if you
VISIT

MOHIDEEN &
THAHA

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and
other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909. [619]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS,

No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
shades is a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [620]

THE MANCHURIAN
CONVENTION.

Although the full text of the agreement that was signed on Saturday is yet unknown, there would appear to be little doubt as to its main features. Both the semi-official *Kokumin Shinbun* and the *Jiji Shimpō* of Tokio publish elaborate summaries of that agreement; and although the Japanese Foreign Office preserves some reticence, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the two published versions, which indeed are practically identical. Broadly speaking the agreement follows closely upon the lines of what has already appeared in these columns; but the discrepancies between previous versions of the clauses referring to the Heilmintun-Fakumen railway and to the Fushun collieries are now adjusted by certain important additions, which with further provisions on other points reveal the compromise under a very different aspect from that which it first assumed. In respect of Chientao we are told that Japan recognizes China's sovereignty and relinquishes her protection over Koreans already resident in the district, although she will continue to exercise protection over all who shall reside in Chientao hereafter, the latter term implying, presumably, after the signing of the present agreement; whether Japanese protection is to apply to descendants of present residents is not clear. Stipulation is also made for a Japanese Consulate in Chientao. The Fushun and Yentai collieries are to be leased to Japan, but the latter will compensate the private Chinese owner whose dispossession both before and since the war has been one of the chief stones of offence in this difficult question. The extension of the Peking-Mukden railway into the native city of Mukden, and the retention by Japan of the Tashichiao-Newchwang branch-line are agreed upon as a kind of exchange against one another.

In respect of the Heilmintun-Fakumen railway which with the question of Chientao is likely to attract most the attention of the outside world, China is understood to have consented not to build such a line without Japan's consent; and in the event of that consent being given, Japan "will demand the concession to undertake the construction of the line." This, if correct, means simply that China has recognized the validity of Japan's original contention, and that the loan agreement already entered into with a British syndicate for the extension from Heilmintun to Fakumen is unceremoniously swept aside. Presumably any arrangement that was made under the old interpretation of China's rights in respect of this extension is technically dissolved by the new. But it must be confessed that Japan's present stipulation, always supposing it to have been made, accords badly with her professions of maintenance of the open door in Manchuria. More than this, the interesting question of the distance from the South Manchuria railway at which any other line is to be considered a dangerous competitor, is left apparently untouched; nor is any answer as yet given to China's application to Japan to define the "sphere of competition." If further it be true, as has been confidently stated, that Japan has notified China that she will not permit any development of Mongolia by means of railways connected with the Chinese Northern Railway system, it must be admitted that the privileges of the South Manchuria railway are assuming altogether unwarrantable proportions. In respect of Chientao the arrangement as quoted above is virtually that which China had proposed so far back as last March, and it must accordingly be regarded as satisfactory to her. But the *Kokumin*'s announcement that Japan will demand the concession to build a railway from Kirin to Chientao, which would connect with the proposed Seoul-Gensan railway puts a different complexion on her proposed surrender. A single glance at the map shows how completely such a line would strengthen Japan's grip on South Manchuria taken in conjunction with her new hold upon the Kirin-Kuangchongtz railway and the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden line. If in addition to this advantage she is to have an equal share in the Tienpao-shan mine, the sacrifice of nominal sovereignty rights over Chientao and a section of its inhabitants is not considerable.

There remains what may be called the minor railway questions and the Fushun collieries on all of which the agreement, so far as can be seen, is equitable enough. It was scarcely to be supposed that Japan should altogether hand back the mines that Russia had acquired before the war; and the payment of royalties with compensation on a reasonable scale to private owners should settle the dispute for ever. In respect of the Mukden station and the Newchwang branch-line; if China's contention that the latter should be torn up, under the old agreement with Russia of 1898, was unreasonable, it was equally unfair that Japan should have refused to allow the Peking-Mukden line to run into the native city, and the most suitable arrangement was an exchange on these two points. To sum up, it must in fairness be said that Japan would appear to have shown a more conciliatory spirit than might have been expected of her. If in respect of the Fakumen railway and of Chientao her concessions are more apparent than real, designed as it seems rather to impress the outer world than to do China any real service, it must be remembered that on the Fakumen question at least Japan has never swerved from the position that she first took up; nor can any nation be expected in bargaining to give away more than she is obliged. But when we remember the past history of the whole Manchurian controversy, the rupture of the negotiations, the attempt on China's part to refer them to the Hague Tribunal and the solid ill-will engendered by the continuance of disunion, it may, perhaps, be thought that any agreement is preferable to none. As with every compromise and concession, its success is an emotion to the sore relationship of China and Japan will depend

upon the manner in which it is executed more than upon its actual terms. Even now in all probability an agreement has only been made possible because Japan had given China practical proof that she should stand no further trifling. The lesson of the Antung-Mukden railway reconstruction is written large across the apparent ease and cordiality with which in these latter days the negotiations have been conducted. But it is only the more incumbent upon Japan to show that what she has gained by strength she will use with justice.

The following summary of the Agreement signed at Peking on September 1, regarding Manchurian controversies between China and Japan, has been kindly communicated to the Press by the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai:

1. Chientao.—Tumen River, and in the east of Moshan, Shiyishui, shall be the boundary line between China and Korea. China agrees to open Lungtzingtan, Chaitzichien, Toutsakou and Paitaakou in Chientao for foreign trade, and recognizes the right of Koreans to reside in a limited district there. China consents to Japan's establishing Consulates and their branch offices in the above-named ports.

Koreans residing in the said district shall be placed under the Chinese jurisdiction, the Japanese Consul or his deputy having the right of sitting at the court as he may please. The Chinese Government shall, at a future date, extend the Kirin-Changchun Railway to Hoinin where it will be connected with the Korean Railway. The details thereof shall be arranged between the two countries following the precedent of the agreement regarding the Kirin-Kuangchongtz Railway.

2. Fushun Railway.—China agrees not to build the Fakumen Railway without the consent of Japan.

3. Tashichiao Railway.—The Tashichiao Railway is recognized by China as a branch line of the South Manchurian Railway. China agrees to the extension of its terminus to Yinkow (Newchwang).

4. Peking-Mukden Railway.—As to the extension of the Peking-Mukden Railway into the native city of Mukden, it shall be settled after negotiation between the officials and experts of the two countries.

5. Fushun and Yentai Coal Mines.—China concedes to Japan the right of working the Fushun and Yentai coal mines; Japan, on the other hand, shall respect China's sovereignty and pay a royalty. China consents to impose a minimum export duty for the output of coal.

6. Other Mines.—As regards the mines along the Railway, the matter shall be arranged in accordance with the principles arrived at previously between the Viceroy and the Consul-General at Mukden.—N. C. D. News.

Intimations.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

TERM begins on TUESDAY, September 14th, at 9 A.M.

E. RALPHS,

Headmaster.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [650]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [16]

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Vaux Road.

VIEW Post Cards and Asiatic Postage Stamps.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use.

"The Doctor at Home"—1909 edition.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scrap and Scrap Albums.

Toy Books for Children.

Manila Cigars and Cigarettes.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Large Assortment of Albums for Stamps and Post Cards.

Postage Stamps Catalogues, by Lincoln, Seal, Stanley Gibbons, Scott and Tallies.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Movable Leaf Albums, Twoers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Water Mark Detectors.

Mosley's Commercial Map and Directory.

&c. &c. &c.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [61]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 15th September, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

HIGH CLASS GOODS,

Comprising:—

HUCKABACK TOWELS, TURKISH
TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, GLASS, KIT-
CHEN and PANTRY CLOTHS, HAND-
EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS, TOP
SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, IRISH LINEN
DOBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS with
SERVIETTES, HEMSTITCHED SHEETS,
WHITE and CREAM LACE CURTAINS
3 yds., 31 yds. and 4 yds. long, MARCELLA
TOILET QUILTS, CARPETS and AXMIN-
STER RUGS, WHITE LAWN UNDER-
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, DRESS LENGTHS,
FLANNELS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

AND

An assortment of WITNEY BLANKETS
and GENT'S SUIT LENGTHS.

(The above are all New Goods.)

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [649]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th of September, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex S.S. *Barbarigo* from Catania via Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamers

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ, STRAITS AND

COLOMBO.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [14]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"NICOMEDIA,"

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TONDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [613]

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW, KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

DEALERS

In all kinds of hand-made

DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, FETTER

WARE.

All of the best quality.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1909. [61]

Public Companies.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1909. [647]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Thirty-five cents per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on the 25th September, 1909, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 25th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE AND REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909

128

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, "The House Road," and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address. Obituary notices should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1909.

TINKERING THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

The Government having become enamoured of its new scheme to raise additional revenue by the imposition of heavy dues on alcoholic liquor imported into Hongkong has dropped its original plan of doubling and trebling the fees paid by publicans and hotel keepers for licences and adopted instead the idea originally proposed in the Straits Settlements of collecting liquor duties directly the wines and spirits are required for consumption. We doubt whether this scheme in actual operation will prove to be very much of an improvement on its predecessor, for we can see sufficient difficulties ahead to make it doubtful whether the scheme will really prove the success that is clearly anticipated by the Government. His Excellency the Governor seemed to think that the community would welcome as one man this very involved and drastic measure of legislation, but we venture to think that the community as a whole will not have any idea regarding the precise character of the new enactment until they see it in active operation. It has been said that people cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament but if this measure does not reduce by an immense quantity the sale and consumption of wine and spirits then we are much mistaken. While it is true that the object of Government is plainly to make the consumer delve deeper into his pocket when he wishes to indulge in the luxury of quenching an abnormal thirst or acting the part of the convivial friend, the duty falls in the first place on the vendor. The difference between the present scheme and that originally introduced is simply this: whereas the first

plan was to mulct the hotel-keeper in a round sum the new idea only requires that he shall pay the duty as he finds it necessary to take his goods out of the bonded warehouse. There are also certain features which are likely to be enjoyed in a Colony whose proud boast once was that it had a free port, and that the utmost liberty of action was allowed the residents. No longer will Hongkong be a free port when it has a preventive service and no longer will the private citizen rejoice in freedom when he finds himself liable to domiciliary visits at the whim of the excise officers. Of course there will be the usual gang of leading informers ready to swear away a man's character and by-and-by we shall find that passengers arriving from Canton, Macao, Shanghai or the coast ports will be searched as strictly as they are in New York. One wonders in reading the Governor's speech on the subject at the last meeting of the Legislative Council whether His Excellency really believes that the imposition of Customs duties will lead to an improvement in the quality of the goods imported, particularly liquor? Is it not likely to be the other way about? Hotel-keepers must recoup themselves for the money laid out in getting the goods out of bond, and that can only be done by increasing the cost of the liquors. Then customers finding that they cannot afford to pay the enhanced prices will naturally fall away, and in the face of a dwindling trade the vendors are apt to sell as unadulterated whisky and brandy those poisonous concoctions which are at present mainly kept for the delectation of sailormen. And it is not only the duty that has to be considered but a whole host of additional expenses will have to be met by the importers and vendors of foreign liquors. The Government is not going to lease or build bonded warehouses without charging those who cannot afford a private licensed warehouse a certain fee for their trouble. And there are endless little exactions to be met in other directions. It is a favourite saying that the duty on spirits will be about half that imposed in England, but it is forgotten that whereas the cheapest spirits drunk across a bar in Hongkong costs, roughly, fivepence, in England the average price is about half that sum, and as the dollar falls in value the cost of liquor increases in proportion. In the case of beer the difference is even more pronounced but we have said enough on that point. The remarkable thing about the Bill is that it is only provisional and His Excellency has undertaken "to introduce so soon as possible the consolidating Ordinance so that hon. members may have an opportunity to deal with the question of licence fees under the existing Ordinance, which are not touched at all by the Bill now before the Council. The schedule which was the subject of the resolution of August 13th will take a new form, and although it is a matter which has nothing to do with the Bill before us, it will perhaps be convenient if I state at once that there is no intention on the part of the Government that the schedule should be amended to increase the existing licence fees. Meanwhile they remain as they are."

These sentences seem to be a contradiction in terms, but we leave it to the perspicacity of readers to make head or tail of them. We are weary of the whole subject, which seems to be getting on the nerves of many people. We will accept the Governor's view that "The sole object of the Government in introducing this Bill is to raise revenue on intoxicating liquors in a way that will cause least inconvenience to the community and the least disturbance to trade. It is a difficult matter, the more so as the restrictions now placed on opium may tend to an increase in the consumption of liquor by the Chinese. Therefore, in selecting this particular form, that is to say, a revenue from intoxicating liquors, we are acting not only in the interests of the revenue, but, as I take it, in the peace and good order of this Colony." It may be that the views of His Excellency will turn out to be correct and that those who object to the form of the new taxation will be utterly confounded. Time will tell, but we fancy somebody will be hurt one of these days when the myrmidons of the Government start on their domiciliary visits to the dwelling houses of law-abiding people.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SEAMAN belonging to the s.s. *Jutepolis* was fined \$3 at the Police Court to-day for being drunk and incapable.

Six days' hard labour was awarded a seaman of the s.s. *Sorogon* in the Police Court to-day for assaulting a carpenter of Aberdeen Street.

A EUROPEAN was given three months' hard labour in the Police Court this morning for stealing the sum of \$108.04 from the King Edward Hotel. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. A. Fong's group of the Government House party on Friday last is quite up to the standard of that photographer's pictures. The likenesses of Prince Shun and Naval Commissioner Admiral Sab are excellent.

ELEVEN Chinese, including a woman, were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelard (First Police Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning, with gambling at No. 1, Tai Wong Street. Two of the defendants, the keepers of the gaming establishment, were remanded, while the rest were fined \$4 each.

DR. FELVES, the ship's surgeon on board the steamer *De Jure*, died from heart failure while the vessel was going up to Bangkok on August 28. The deceased was very well known among the shipping fraternity in the Far East.

TOWKAY Loke Yaw's cement works at Kiang are to cover an area of nearly thirty acres. At least that is the extent of the land that has been secured for this new industry that the enterprising towkay is going to launch out in, along with Mr. D. G. Robertson.

The Admiralty announce that an Inspector of Boiler-makers is required for service at Hongkong Yard, and the Superintendent of the various Home Dockyards has been requested to furnish the names, together with other particulars, of suitable candidates who would be prepared to volunteer for the post.

A CASE was heard at the Magistracy to-day in which the Chief Gunner's mate of the U.S.S. *Helena* and a German attached to a local Sailor's Home were charged with assaulting Capt. Alexander Fisher, master of the s.s. *Taiwan*. The first defendant's bail was forfeited and the charge against the second defendant was withdrawn.

UNDER date Shanghai, 9th inst., Messrs. Wharlock and Co. write:—"During the past fortnight there has been a slight falling off all round in the quantity of cargo offering for shipment, home-wards, both in tea and in general cargo, which is really only to be expected at this time of the year. Coastwise:—We have sustained rather a 'set-back' since last writing and the anticipated improvement has not materialised probably because the rice season has been retarded more than expected; in the meanwhile tonnage is looking for employment elsewhere which, however, is not to be picked up at a moment's notice, hence the weakening in rates all round.

ACCORDING to the official programme, the 1st Battalion Royal Infantry Fusiliers will embark at Malia on the troopship *Soudan* about the 20th inst. on voyage for Tientsin, North China. The troopship will call at Singapore on Oct. 17, at Hongkong on the 24th, and she will reach her port of destination, Ching-wang-tow, on Nov. 2, from where the battalion proceeds to Tientsin to be stationed in relief of the 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The Camerons will embark on the *Soudan* Nov. 4, and the troopship will convey them to Madras, arriving there on Dec. 2, and thence to Bangalore, where they will be stationed for their first tour in India.

CONGRATULATIONS were freely given on 17th ult. to Sir Thomas Sutherland on his seventy-fifth birthday. Sir Thomas started life as a junior clerk in the P. and O. service, went to the Far East and became chief representative in the Far East of the Company when quite a young man, and worked his way up to become chairman of the company, as well as that of the London Board of the Suez Canal Company. Sir Thomas was one of the founders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It had been his boast, which by the way he has amply justified, that the enterprises with which he has been connected have always been successful.

HOUSE INTRUDERS PUNISHED.

TRESPASSING in European establishments is a very common offence in the Colony and is the cause of frequent annoyance to the inmates. An instance of this was furnished in the Police Court this morning, when two Chinamen were placed in the dock for unlawfully being found in a house without the permission of the inmate. Mrs. Digging, residing at Morrison Hill Road, was the complainant in the case and from the lady's evidence, it appears that on Saturday afternoon, the men were found in the servants' quarters, for what purpose it is not known, but probably to form a gambling party. The lady asked the men what they wanted in her house but the men could not offer a satisfactory explanation, and they were handed into the custody of the police. This morning, one of the defendants told Mr. F. A. Hazelard (First Police Magistrate) that he came from the country and visited the complainant's house for the purpose of delivering a letter to the cook. Each of the defendants was fined \$5.

COTTON YARN IN JAPAN.

A QUIET MARKET.

The Osaka *Mainichi* notes that the *Bon* festivals are now over and that the cotton yarn season has been entered upon. The rice harvest promises to be abundant and it is expected that a large demand for cotton yarn is certain to rise in the interior. The bad cotton crop in America has removed the possibility of a decline in the quotation of yarn, so that the market ought to improve, but despite this factor, the Cotton Yarn Exchange in Osaka remains very quiet, and business in the city is not so active as was expected, the market fluctuating only a yen or two. This is regarded as a very strange phenomenon, but the inactivity must be ascribed to the slackness in the export of yarn. There remains in Shanghai a stock of about 750,000 bales of Japanese yarn, and this is checking the sale of yarn for export. Compared with Chinese and Indian yarn, the Japanese yarn is maintaining a comparatively high price in 20's, but in 30's the Chinese is ruling the highest. In consequence, only the better-priced Japanese yarn will be exported. But Japanese spinners cannot reduce the prices now ruling, while any increase in price would check the export. For this reason no great fluctuations are likely to be seen in the yarn market for the present, and the maximum quotation will probably be ¥1.50, with a minimum of ¥1.25.

We understand that the spinners running are working at top pressure to produce yarn. The total output of yarn in Japan for last month amounted to 80,525 bales, against 70,000 the previous month, and 67,243 bales for August last year.—*Tokyo Chronicle*.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

FIRST ANNUAL AQUATIC MEETING.

Somewhat cloudy, but pleasant, weather was the condition under which the Corinthian Yacht Club had their inaugural swimming carnival on Saturday. The arrangements under the careful management of the Committee were all that could be desired, those responsible for its success being Commodore Francis Clark, Vice-Commodore E. M. Hazelard, Committee: M. McIver, I. K. Haxton, R. C. Wittell, G. G. Wood, A. Denison, C. J. Cooke, W. A. Crane, H. E. Scriven, G. B. Saunders. Acting Hon. Treasurer: J. C. McCorquodale. Hon. Secretary: Lewis Guy. Sarter: M. McIver, E. F. Gibson. Timekeepers: G. G. Wood, T. Meek. E. M. Hazelard, Judges: W. A. Crane, A. A. H. Milroy, E. H. S. Summers, J. Hand. Handicappers: Quarter Master Sgt. Smith, "Buff," Sergt. Cox, 8th Coy, R. G. A., W. G. Carter, H.M.S. *Zemur*, Bomdr. Green, 3rd Co. R.G.A., A. H. Carroll, V.R.C., R. G. Wittell, H. E. Scriven, C. J. Cooke, M. McIver. Referee for Water Polo Matches: T. Meek. Stewards: Messrs. G. B. Saunders, J. Spittles, H. Coombes, S. Pepper, W. T. Stebbing, and R. L. Bridger. The attendance of the ladies added a charm to the surroundings as also did the pleasant music discharged during the afternoon by Macchado's favourite band. Two big lighters in addition to the Club house were practically filled and the scene of the bath being draped with bunting was a very pretty one. The races were well contested, competitors showing a keen interest in all the events which augurs well for the future of the Club. The ladies were well looked after by the committee, refreshments being served round during the progress of the proceedings. Sport as sport is interesting enough but it always requires the presence of ladies to add vim to the contests. The weather at the commencement was far from favourable, but thanks to the Clerk it turned out better as the afternoon wore on.

Event 1.—4 p.m. TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP. Open to the Colony. The first heat went to S. R. Moore (owes 8 secs.) who won with a couple of yards to spare from Gunner Rickwood ("80") in 50 4/5 seconds.

Heat Number two was a touch affair, W. J. Carroll (owes 6 seconds) coming 2nd in 48 secs. with Gunner Burch (owes 9 secs.) a good second.

A. H. Carroll (owes 11 secs.) won his heat comfortably, time 43 1/2 seconds; P. C. Fenwick being second.

Event 2.—4.20 p.m. TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP. Open to Members' Sons, Boys of Victoria and Garrison Schools. The brothers Logan captured this race easily, Master Tom Logan beating his younger brother, Master Archie Logan, by about a couple of yards, with Pepper a close third.

Event 3.—4.30 p.m. 100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. O. Humphreys won this event easily in 70 seconds, the other competitors coming in the following order, C. J. Cooke, F. C. S. Rose, Agostinho Jose Carlos, H.F.M.S. *Vasco da Gama*, and R. W. Ladell, H.M.S. *Cadmus*.

Event 4.—4.35 p.m. HIGH DIVE. Some very neat diving was seen among the large number of competitors, and after a tie between Gunner Williams, Gunner Collins, C. Humphreys and H. Harrop, Gunner Collins was awarded first place, C. Humphreys being second.

4.45 p.m. FINAL—TWO LENGTHS' OPEN HANDICAP. The six competitors who qualified in the heats all started in the final. W. J. Carroll (owes 6 secs) and Gunner Burch (owes 9 secs) caught their men almost in the first lap. A. H. Carroll, although he overtook the other three, could not manage to overcome the handicap conceded to his brother and Burch and had to be content with filling a good third place, W. J. Carroll getting home first time 48 seconds with Gunner Burch second a yard behind.

Event 5.—5 p.m. LADIES' NOMINATION RACE. Open to Members of C. Y. C. O. Humphreys, nominated by Mrs. Wittell, won easily, Geo. Wittell, nominated by Mrs. Brett, coming in second, with C. J. Cooke, nominated by Miss Sayer, third.

Event 6.—5.15 p.m. TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP. Open to Members of the C. Y. C. First heat resulted as follows:—Geo. Wittell (owes 12 seconds) first in 47 1/5 secs. O. R. Choyut (owes 12 secs) second.

Second Heat, S. R. Moore (owes 10 secs) first in 46 seconds. R. C. Wittell (owes 16 secs) second.

Event 7.—5.25 p.m. LIFE SAVING COMPETITION. Each competitor to enter the water, fully dressed, and rescue a Dummy Figure. Winners to be judged on time and method of rescue.

This was won by R. C. Wittell with L. E. Lammet second.

5.40 p.m. FINAL TWO LENGTHS. S. R. Moore won this final easily in 46 seconds; the fight for second place was very good, G. Wittell just winning by a touch.

Event 8.—WATER POLO. Blues:—R. C. Wittell (Capt.), Gunner Burch, Geo. Wittell, Gunner Gueser, O. R. Choyut, Y. Abbas and L. E. Lammet. Whites:—C. J. Cooke (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, Corpl. Burke, H. C. Sayer, J. Forbes, Private Williams and Bandman Barrand.

The Blues were looked upon as hot favourites but their goalkeeper was unable to ward off the terrific shots of A. H. Carroll, who netted twice; in the first spell, Corporal Burke adding goal number 3 just before half time. Many anticipated a better result when L. E. Lammet, the crack goalkeeper of Hongkong, assumed charge of the Blues goal, but this change made no difference as it was getting dark. Carroll succeeded in scoring 3 more goals, bringing the final score up to 6 goals to all at the sound of the whistle in favour of the Whites.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Francis Clark, kindly presented the prizes to the successful competitors and was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of flowers for it is a silver rule with the Club's custom.

A TIMBER DISPUTE.

AN ECHO OF THE "YING KING'S" LOSS.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Police Judge, a claim was brought for breach of contract by the Chan Tai Kee firm, contractors, of 133, Des Vaux Road, against the Yu Hing Loong firm, timber dealers, of 320, Shanghai Street, Yau-ma-tei, to recover the sum of \$992.50 as damages for breach of contract for sale by the defendants to the plaintiffs of a hardwood spar. There was a counter-claim for \$323.74, amount due to the defendants for the supply of one piece of hardwood timber to the plaintiffs.

Mr. E. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the defendants.

The facts of the case as outlined by the plaintiffs were that the plaintiffs had entered into a contract with the defendants for the raising of a sunken vessel. The spar they contracted for was to be used in the operations. The spar delivered by the defendants was unfit for the work and was rejected. As a result, the plaintiffs were delayed five days in the operations with consequent extra expenses for coolies, junk, launch and other hires.

Capt. James Douglas, a marine surveyor, stated that, on the 31st July of last year, he went to Mong-ko-wei for the purpose of examining the log, on which he subsequently made a report. Ah King pointed out the log to witness. He could not say the extent of the depth of the crack in the log. In the condition in which it was then, it could not be used for building purposes. It depended on the weight of a material whether its strain could be borne by the log. The price of the log was \$1.20 per cubic foot.

Further evidence was called and the case was adjourned.

MEETING OF JUSTICES.

APPLICATION OF BELLE VIEW HOTEL GRANTED.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy, this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licenses Ordinances, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, viz:—

From one William Winch for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 2, Pak Shui Wan, under the sign of "The Belle View Hotel."

Mr. F. A. Hazelard presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, Messrs. J. R. Wood, G. H. Wakeman, R. H. Craig and C. D. Melbourne. The application was unanimously granted.

CHINESE COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

INITIAL SUPPLY EXHAUSTED.

The special series of stamps issued to commemorate the accession to the throne of the young Emperor, Huiin Tung, was on sale in Shanghai yesterday morning, says the *N. C. D. News* of 9th inst., and throughout the day there was a large demand. Unfortunately, information concerning the total number issued, the number allocated to Shanghai, and the value of those sold up to any given time, was not available, but we have been informed that only a very small number, comparatively speaking, has been issued, and that the quantity allocated to Shanghai is proportionately low. Some 40,000 stamps, aggregating about \$70,000 in value, were sold in Shanghai yesterday, and this for the present exhausts the local supply. Another batch, however, is expected to be on sale shortly. The design, which is by Mr. Pirry, Postal Secretary to the Imperial authorities, is very pleasing, and has been well executed. There are three stamps in the series, the face values being two cents, three cents and seven cents. Each stamp bears the same design, namely, a representation of the Temple of Heaven in the centre, with the Chinese characters on the right hand side meaning "The Ching (Dynasty) Postal Administration," whilst on the left-hand side are the Chinese characters setting forth that the stamps were issued in the first year of the reign of Huiin Tung. In the right-hand top corner is the character denoting the value, whilst in the left-hand top corner is the character for cent. The Temple of Heaven on the two-cent stamp is printed in green, on the three-cent stamp it is in blue, and the seven-cent stamp in violet. Around each is a fancy border in yellow, the Chinese characters and the English wording, namely, "Chinese Empire Huiin Tung First Year," and the value of the stamp, being in white ink. The stamps were printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London. Those who purchase these stamps may feel confident that there will be no re-issue when the present issue, which will be under 2,000,000 altogether, has been exhausted.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 13th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the Loochoos, and risen moderately to considerably over N. China, Japan and the Boheas.

The depression over the Pacific is still situated to the Eastward of the Loochoos. It appears now to be moving in a Westerly direction.

Pressure is high over N. China, Manchuria and the N. part of the Sea of Japan. Moderate to fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.00 inches.

Forecast:—Hongkong and Neighborhood, E.N. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 11th September.

On the 8th instant there was an explosion at the Wing Chan powder magazine, situated at the back of the Five-storied Pagoda, in which no gunpowder has been stored since the disastrous explosion in 1907, with the exception of a quantity of explosives which was seized by the Likio officials in the Wongcha Railway station a few days ago and was stored there temporarily. The roof of the building was blown away and the walls completely destroyed almost down to the ground. No person was in charge of the magazine at the time of the accident, so no lives were lost. As the quantity of the explosives stored was not large, no serious damage was done to the houses in the neighbourhood only the Five-storied Pagoda, which is very close to the magazine, sustained slight damage to the roof.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun, the Tartar General, Admiral Li Chuan and the Commander-in-Chief, Chun Ping Chik, and other officials, who accompanied the two Naval Commissioners, Prince Shun Po-lap and Admiral Sah Cheung, returned to Hongkong, on the 9th instant, to Canton this morning.

PROMOTION.

The present Tao-tai for the Development of Native Industries, Hon. Kwok Kwan, has received a telegram from Peking that he has been promoted to be Tung Piao, Tao-tai by the Imperial Government.

THE DROUGHT.

Rain has long been wanted by the people in Canton especially the farmers in the neighbouring districts, as, owing to the drought, the rice plantation has been considerably damaged. The two district Magistrates of Namhoi and Pao Yu to-day personally proceeded to the Shing Wong Temple to offer prayers twice in the hope that the drought might be broken. No slaughter of cattle was allowed in the city to-day.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

After the seventh conference with the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner on the Macao boundary question the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, has come up to Canton for the purpose of consulting with the Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, on certain matters in connection with the question. H. E. Ko will probably stay here for five or six days before returning to Hongkong.

The Chinese residing in Annon have now for the third time wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, the Canton Viceroy and the Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, urging them to maintain a firm attitude in protesting against the Portuguese over the Macao delimitation question, and to claim the restoration to China of all territories that are alleged to have been encroached upon by the Portuguese.

A VICEROYAL PROCLAMATION.

After assumption of office as Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun issued a proclamation in which he prohibited his subordinates from visiting the pleasure resorts and from indulging in "sparrow" gambling.

GANG ROBBERY.

On the 8th instant, at 11 p.m., a gang of robbers to the number of not less than a hundred, attacked the market of Chun Tsun where they ransacked several houses and removed a large quantity of booty. The robbers were not satisfied with the articles that they had carried away but also kidnapped five children, for whose release the robbers have now made a demand for a large sum of money from their parents.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

EXPECTED IN HONGKONG SEPT. 25.

We (*N. C. D. News*) publish below a list of the dates and principal stopping places arranged for Lord Kitchener's tour of the Far East; from which it will be seen that he expects to arrive at Shanghai on October 5 and to remain here for three days. He will stay with Colonel C. D. Bruce, at Shanghai; at Nanking with Mr. Goffe, H. M. Consul; and at Peking with Sir John Jordan, British Minister.

Lord Kitchener's tour is entirely a pleasure trip—one that he has contemplated for some years. Atanghai his party will be joined by Colonel Bruce, under whose guidance it will visit the places of principal interest en route to Peking, and in North China, before going to Manchuria, where the viceroy will inspect the fields of the principal battles between the Russian and Japanese forces.

On September 25, the party will be joined by Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lambton, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Lambton, brothers of Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, who will come from England, via Siberia. After doing Manchuria as thoroughly as will be possible in the time allowed, Lord Kitchener will cross to Japan, where he will be present at the Autumn military manoeuvres. The proposed tour is as follows:—

Arrive in Hongkong on	Sept. 26
At Hongkong to visit Canton and Macao until	Oct. 3
Leave Hongkong for Shanghai by P. & O.	
Line	3
Arrive Shanghai on	8
Remain at Shanghai until	13
Leave for Nanking by rail (6 hours on)	8
Arrive Nanking on	9
Remain at Nanking until	10
Leave for Kiangling on	10
Hankow on	10
Arrive at Kiangling on	11
Arrive at Hankow on	12
At Hankow on	13
Leave Hankow on	14
Arrive at Peking on	16
Remain at Peking, visit Ming Tomb, Great Wall, etc. until	21 (night)
Via Shanhai-kwan, Manchuria, Peking, and Korea, which will take until	29
Arrive at Tsingtao on	29
Leave on	30

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

ARRIVAL AT AMOY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Amoy, 11th September.

Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping arrived at Amoy today at 8 p.m.

MACAO'S GARRISON.

CHINESE CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th September.

Upon learning that the Portuguese Government proposes to increase the garrison at Macao owing to the delimitation controversy, the Prince Regent instructed Grand Councillor Na Tung to telegraph to H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien, the Special Commissioner, directing him to protest against the step as a violation of Treaty stipulations.

CANTON REGIMENT.

DISBANDMENT ORDERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th September.

The Ministry of War has given instructions to the Viceroy of Canton to disband a certain regiment in that city within three years.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

JAPANESE PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th September.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has been attended by a Japanese physician for many days without finding any improvement in his condition; he has, in consequence, applied for a further extension of leave.

MANCHURIAN OFFICIALS.

APPLICATIONS TO RESIGN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 12th September.

The Viceroy and Governor of the Three Eastern Provinces and also the Foreign Bureau Commissioners of Mukden and Kirin have applied for permission to resign owing to the many difficulties they meet with in conducting negotiations with foreigners.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow at 3.45 p.m. Included in the orders of the day are the following items:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of amending the Market Bye-laws.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903.

Minute by the Medical Officer of Health relative to the bye-law for the prevention of mosquito breeding.

Correspondence relative to the amendment of the Slaughter-house Bye-laws.

Correspondence relative to the conditions of the Scavenging and Conservancy contracts for Skunkian, Stanley and Aberdeen.

Correspondence relative to the re-opening of certain wells for general cleansing purposes.

Correspondence relative to the public latrine at Wing Lok Street.

Application for permission to erect a water closet at the Italian Convent on Inland Lot Nos. 378 and R. P. of 58.

SHIPPING AND MAILES

MAILES DUE

English (Delta) 15th inst., 8 a.m.
Canadian (Empress of India) 16th inst.
Indian (Kamsang) 19th inst.
German (Ludlow) 22nd inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Chusan* left Shanghai on 12th inst., and is due here on 15th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Blasi* left here on 9th inst., at 5 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on 11th inst., at noon.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Ludlow* carrying the German Mail with *Adas* from Berlin left the 25th ult., left Colombo on 11th inst., and may be expected here on 22nd inst.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

HONGKONG DOES NOT WANT TO BE A SECOND MACAO.

The Straits Echo writes editorially:—

Whoever put Mr. Giannoli, M.P., up to ask the questions reported by Reuter yesterday, with regard to the Kowloon-Canton and Canton-Kowloon Railways, cannot have explained things sufficiently to him. The only genuine agitation left is one having reference to the wastage of money by the Crown Agents. We cannot imagine the existence of a single individual who, knowing anything at all about it, would suggest that the river route to Canton make the first-named line unnecessary.

Even the Colonial Under-Secretary failed (if Reuter's condensation have not misrepresented him) to represent the real importance of this little local line. To speak of the indirect profit accruing from improved trade facilities was too vague, especially when replying to the extraordinary suggestion that the existing river route is shorter and more satisfactory. It is quite correct that the undertaking has the full consent of the local Government, but it has more than that. It has the popular sympathy and good wishes.

Hongkong is no longer just a small island emporium like Penang. Hongkong includes and embraces, in a manner with which the relation of Penang and Province Wellesley cannot be compared, the peninsula of Kowloon and the leased hinterland known as the New Territory. The development of Kowloon promises to eclipse Hongkong proper, and to make of it a mere residential suburb.

The Kowloon-Canton railway, primarily, is to 'open up' Kowloon and its rich hinterland. The alignments, so far as engineering possibilities would permit, was made with that in view, and numerous branch lines are future certainties. This important area, in addition to being made available and useful, is also linked with Canton, that most important Chinese commercial neighbour and customer of Hongkong. So far we have the indirect profit of improved trade facilities mentioned by Mr. Seely.

Above and beyond that, however, is the fact that this local line is to allow Hongkong to participate in the benefit of the Chinese railway system, slowly but surely opening up the Empire. The Hankow-Canton line is a continuation of the trunk line from Peking to Hankow, with which Shanghai is rapidly making connection. Shanghai has a navigable river route to Hankow, the great railway junction of the future, but there are no doubts in Shanghai as to whether a railway to Hankow will be payable or not. Gives trunk lines connecting Peking and Shanghai with Canton via Hankow, Hongkong would look very foolish, would it not, to let such an important artery have its terminus remain at Canton, when an eighty mile track makes Hongkong (or strictly speaking, Kowloon) the natural southern terminus of China.

The very commercial existence of Hongkong depends upon it. From time to time there have been alarmist rumours in the northern colony about enterprises that were to make Whampoa or Canton the delivery centres of China trade and thus to abolish the transshipment trade of Hongkong. Hongkong does not want to become a second Macao, which is the Malacca of South China. It would be, in all probability, if it did not hasten to secure its claim to be the terminus of the line linking North and South China.

Mr. Seely's reply with regard to the much-talked-of undertaking of H.E. Chang Chih-tung was satisfactory, and squared with the version repeatedly given by the *Echo*. It may be as well to explain again that Hongkong did not lend the money in order to secure preference for British financiers and contractors, but to expedite the scheme for connecting Hongkong with Hankow, in its own interests. It was a public loan, which was worth making, even free of interest. The undertaking of Chang Chih-tung was a mere perfunctory makeweight, and in any case the grasping financiers themselves made it useless. The Germans, perhaps with an eye to imperial considerations and indirect advantages, offered easier terms, which China had every right to accept. The clients of the China Association seem to want a "heads we win, tails you lose" arrangement.

Mr. Seely's answer to the question about the swelling cost of the Kowloon-Canton line was one that has already done duty in the Hongkong Legislative Assembly. The original "estimate" was probably not intended to be an exact estimate, and we are quite able to see that the engineering difficulties encountered, the unexpected capacity of land speculators, and other factors, account for much of the excessive cost of this short line. But it is none the less true that it need not have cost so much. The Crown Agents have a good deal to answer for. It has been stated to us on excellent authority that the Chinese were getting rails, for instance, delivered, far cheaper than the Crown Agents got the very same rails f.o.b. Then there was the excellent preliminary work done by the P. W. D. Hongkong, to save time, which the Crown Agents' professional nominees condemned and abandoned. This involved a lot of expensive embankment work, the necessity for abandoning which has never been satisfactorily explained. This ought to be mentioned, but at the same time too much emphasis should not be put on the inexpensiveness of this important undertaking. The nature of the alignment chosen is such that the cost per mile must inevitably appear very high, in comparison with other lines.

MESSRS. GUNN AND CO. advise that the manager of the Balgownie Rubber Estates reports that the rubber crop harvested during the month of August was 5,136 lbs., estimated dry. In the corresponding month of last year it was 2,585 lbs. dry. The total for the first five months of the year 1909-10 was 20,177 lbs., estimated dry, and the total for the corresponding period of last year was 11,741 lbs. dry.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

CHINESE STUDENTS' PASSIONATE CIRCULAR.

Recently it was reported that the Chinese students in Tokyo had issued a printed circular of considerable length, strongly condemning the action of the Japanese Government regarding the Antung-Mukden Railway, and urging that Japanese goods should be boycotted in China as an act of retaliation. We now learn from the *Asahi* that these circulars have been distributed broadcast in all the provinces of China, and the text has been reproduced in the Chinese Press. Our Osaka contemporary gives the following as being the substance of the circular:—

"China has continually experienced diplomatic troubles during the past ten or twenty years resulting in her people being 'stirred in spirit.' The situation has become worse since the Russo-Japanese War, and external troubles have multiplied. Little Japan, acting under the influence of her victory in the late war, threatens to conquer the whole of East Asia. As the first step in her operations Japan laid hands on Korea, and then extended the scope of her operations to China, whom she has openly robbed of her coal-mines. Japan has now stated the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway at her own will. She has over-run Chientao, and demanded from China compensation for the *Taiwan* and *Pratas* Island affairs. It is not unusual for the stronger to act illegally in any part of the world; such has been the case in all times, past and present, but no country has offended more in this respect than Japan in recent years. These events are well-known to everyone, and in addition Japan has secret designs to invest money in the Chao-Chow-Swallow Railway in Fukien and to eventually assume control of the line. Japan is constantly sending emissaries in the guise of itinerant vendors to all the provinces of China, spying out the condition of affairs in the interior. The Japanese students of the Tao Tsin Kwei School in Shanghai are constantly travelling in the interior disguised as Chinese, and keeping their eyes open as they move along through the country. Japanese squadrons are always in the China seas under such names as 'Yangtze Squadron, &c.' That Japan cherishes designs in China may be inferred from the facts above cited. It is an indisputable fact that Japan has ambitious designs on China, and is putting them into practice in various ways. Of late she has deprived Korea of military and judicial power and has overthrown the sovereignty of the peninsula. Formerly Korea belonged to China. 'The lips have gone and the teeth feel cold.' We shudder at the thought of Korea's fate. The so-called ultimatum of Japan, in which she declared her intention of taking free action on the Antung-Mukden Railway question, was presented to a Wei-wu-pu by Mr. Juio, Japanese Minister in Peking, and the Chinese Government has been forced to accept it. Can our country still be called a State? A State comprises people, territory, and sovereignty. Now that Japan is allowed to take free action in Chinese territory, what becomes of the sovereignty of China? Japan took free action in the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway on August 7th, and this date may be commemorated in China as the beginning of her end as an independent State. Great Britain in India and Burma, France in Annam, Russia in Siberia and Holland, America in the Philippines, and Japan in Korea have all taken free action. In these cases such action has been perpetrated upon weak countries, which had not the qualifications of an independent State. China, however, is unlike these weak countries just cited. She is a complete and independent country, and Japan has ignored the law of nations in taking free action in Chinese territory, as has our own Government in submitting to Japan's demand. This is an exceedingly deep disgrace for the 400,000,000 of our brethren in China, who will never forget it. The most effective course of retaliation for the injustice China has suffered is to involve Japan in financial troubles which will at the same time give a lesson to the other Powers. This is the only course now open to be taken by China to rectify the injustice done her by Japan. The patriotic among our countrymen are therefore requested to make every effort to carry out a boycott of Japanese goods, and to continue the agitation until Japan's commerce has received a severe blow."—*Japan Chronicle*.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

AGITATION ON QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

The question of the registration of domestic servants, which has so often been mooted by the Europeans in this Colony, says the *Ping Kwaik*, is now agitating the European community in Burma, and a number of papers on the subject have been sent by the local Government to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the Municipality of Rangoon, all of which bodies appear to be in favour of the suggestion.

It was originally proposed to adopt as a model the Ceylon Ordinance, which is summary law in force in Ceylon, but it was contended that this ordinance imposes irksome restrictions and obligations on employers, and involves police interference between employers and employed. One-sided legislation would, of course, be unpopular and defeat its very object. It must be borne in mind that the servant question is largely one of supply and demand. It is further argued that one effect of compulsory registration would be to raise wages and to curtail the supply of servants. Registered servants would probably be good, but they would be comparatively scarce and dear, and in a large city like Rangoon, and this applies equally well to towns in this Colony, serious inconveniences might arise from the diminution of their numbers. It has been suggested that the Rangoon Trades Association should take up the question of voluntary registration of servants in Rangoon, and by

To-day's Advertisements.

THE VIENNA CAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 924

BEG to notify the Public that a modern and up-to-date Bakery and Cafe under exclusively European management will be opened at the above entirely rebuilt and modernized premises, on

SUNDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT.

The latest sanitary improvements employed. Strictest cleanliness all over the place. Use only first class flour and other material. The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. SOMMER and A. SOKOLOWSKI, for the Bakery and Confectionary Department.

The long experience of both Gentlemen in up-to-date establishments on the Continent, is the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied. The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 13th September, 1909. [655]

this means facilitate the introduction of a better class from other provinces.

THE CEYLON ORDINANCE.

The subject is one of so much importance to Europeans in the East that we offer no apology for reproducing therein the following summary of the Ceylon Ordinance No. 28 of 1872 relating to registration of servants:—

The term master is defined as including every person having servants in his employ, and servants as domestic servants hired by the month or receiving monthly wages and including head and under servants, female servants, cooks, coachmen, horsekeepers and house and garden coolies. A Registrar of domestic servants, who is under the general supervision and control of the Inspector-General of Police, may be appointed for the Island of Ceylon or for any town or district in which the ordinance may be brought into operation. It is the duty of the Registrar to receive applications from persons desirous of entering domestic service. He satisfies himself that the applicants are fit before registering them and he records in the general register what he has been able to learn respecting their antecedents, and also the names of any persons who certify to their respectability. The Registrar may grant provisional registration to persons who cannot produce sufficient evidence as to their fitness. This registration may be subsequently confirmed according to the result of service. He may also refuse to register a person, but must report the matter for the Inspector-General of Police's approval.

DUTIES OF MASTERS.

The registration of convicted offenders associates of thieves and persons known to the police to be leading disorderly or disreputable lives is prohibited; but on the application of a respectable householder, who intends to engage him, any person may be registered. All registered servants are provided with pocket registers in which are recorded the particulars included in the general registry. The duties and obligations of a master are as follows:—(1) On the introduction of the ordinance to cause all his servants to be registered and to supply a list of them to the Registrar showing the names, capacity, in which employed, and date of engagement of each. (2) On engaging a servant to enter in the servant's pocket register the date and capacity in which the servant is engaged. (3) On discharging a servant to insert in the pocket register the date and cause of discharge. (4) To give each discharged servant a character or to furnish to the Registrar his reasons in writing for refusal. (5) A master is prohibited from engaging a servant who fails to produce his pocket register or whose register is incomplete. The duties of a servant are as follows:—(1) To attend personally before the Registrar and to supply necessary information for the purpose of being registered. (2) To attend personally within 15 days after any new entry in his pocket register. (3) To produce his pocket register when called upon to do so. For breach of any of these obligations and duties a master or servant is liable to a fine of Rs. 20, and a servant giving false information is liable to a fine of Rs. 50 or simple imprisonment for a term of three months. A fee of four annas is payable by a master on engaging a servant and by a servant for registration.

THE SYSTEM IN A NUTSHELL.

The Government of Burma wrote to the Ceylon Government asking for information in regard to the working of this ordinance. The Colonial Secretary, in reply, forwarded a report on its working by the Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon. The ordinance has been found to serve a useful purpose in Ceylon. The Inspector-General says:—Personally I would draw attention of the Burma Government to the following points:—

(1) The registration should be attempted all over Burma. The existence in Ceylon of areas where the ordinance is not in force militates very strongly against its utility. The work to be done under the ordinance is not too much for the ordinary officer in charge of the station in a place where the number of servants is not too large. (2) The charges for registration here are far too low and do not provide a sufficient staff; it must be remembered that a watch will have to be kept upon a very large number of servants.

The minimum charge on registration or engagement should be one rupee, the charge for a duplicate pocket register should be five rupees, and for a triplicate pocket register should be ten rupees. There would then be some deterrent to a servant making away with a pocket register in which uncomplimentary remarks are written and applying for a new book. (3) Power should be taken to take the finger-prints of all servants on first registry, and they should be examined in the fingerprint bureau attached to the Inspector-General of Police's Office.

This is the whole subject in a nutshell and the underlying principle might with advantage be adopted in the Colony and F.M.S., where the servant question is both acute and perennial. Registration has several times been proposed in the Straits and the last move towards it was made not very long ago when a high legal authority actually drafted a bill, but dropped the matter when informed that the Chinese Protectorate doubted its ability successfully to fight the all-powerful Hylam kongsi—a rather humiliating admission for a Government department to have to make.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "Daisy" brand butter to 80 cents per lb. from 1st September next, when the following prices will rule:—

	per lb.
"Honeysuckle" brand	\$1.00
"Daisy"	80
"Dairymaid"	70
"Buttercup"	65
Hongkong, 25th August, 1909.	(380)

PILSENER

"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND

REFRESHING

SUMMER

BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & Co.

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SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[471]

CLUB WHISKY

AGE, QUALITY

AND

MELLOWNESS.

Test for 15 years as an Ideal Scotch for this:

climate.

\$14 - - - Per Case.

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WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 185.



SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,006,234	Interim of £1 for account 1900 @ ex 1/9 = 11/7 1/2	4 %	\$7,000 sellers London 9/3
National Bank of China, Limited	99,225	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$30,000 }	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$25,750 \$27,250 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$185 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 118
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$350	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$108,848 \$105,249 \$108,600 }	\$2,464,922	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$840
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$254,435 \$1,254,435 }	\$7,7637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$135
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	{ \$1,000,000 \$18,668 \$1,186,668 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907	7 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$350	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 \$18,801 \$1,418,801 }	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$355 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$7,500 \$264,688 \$272,188 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$8 1/2 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$30	{ \$5,000 \$299,007 \$304,007 }	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$12,000 \$19,267 \$31,267 }	\$21,770	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$31 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 15/- Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	\$60
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 15/- Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	7 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £100,000 }	£68,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$48,000 }	\$3,121	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$15 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$16,848 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$147 1/2 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$10,800 }	Dr. \$15,823	\$3 for 1897	...	\$24 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 295 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £12,556 }	£12,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18 20 s.
Rio Austral Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £150,000 £2,489 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farwick (Gas) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$48,000 }	Dr. \$7,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$26,806 \$29,806 }	\$30,102	None	...	\$61 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$27,197 \$29,697 }	\$345,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	12 1/2 %	\$6 1/2
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 6,261 }	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 3.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 70 1/2 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 185,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 145 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,228	\$15	\$15	{ \$753,428 \$1,000,000 }	\$24,612	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	\$24 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$25,000 }	\$26,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Humphreys, Motte & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$48,801 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	18,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$900,000 \$48,801 }	\$5,486	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 12,408	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 %	Tls. 138 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$20,000 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	168 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 9
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 8,820 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 122 1/2 sellers
Wey Ghee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 445 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/8	12/8	{ £1,500 \$40,000 }	£648	1/10th per share for 1908	9 %	\$10
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$40,000 }	Nil.	\$1.30 for 1908	...	\$13 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,000 }	\$61,138	50 cents for year ending 28.2.06	...	\$6 1/2 sellers
Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$500,000 \$10,000 }	\$61,138	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	121,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,210,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 buyers
Daily Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$8,000 }	\$48	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$8.70 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$5,000 }	\$3,750	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$5,000 }	\$3,750	\$1 and bonus 30 cts. for year ending 29.7.09	6 %	\$20 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$15,195 }	\$5,195	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 %	\$28 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$20,000 }	\$7,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$20,000 }	\$8,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	...	\$14
Manischapoi to Min, Bosch en Landbouw plaatse in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 9,914 }	Tls. 116,682	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,030 s.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$10,000 }	\$2,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$10,000 }	Pa. 18,640	None	3 %	\$9 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 135 1/2 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$236 }	Dr. \$50,602	None	7 %	\$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$236 }	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	...	\$10 1/2 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$236 }	\$236	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$13
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$236 }	\$236	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$236 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$236 }	\$738	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$7.13 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,500	£1	£1	{ £46,500 \$7,140 }	\$11,205	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	...	\$4 buyers
Do. (partly paid)	103,500	£1	17/6	{ £103,500 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$2.10 1/2
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.76
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	{ £6,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.46
Do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	17/6	{ £24,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.15 1/2 buyers
Highland & Lowland Para-Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	£1	£1	{ £181,454 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	...	\$2.3 buyers
Do. (contributory)	123,546	£1	17/6	{ £123,546 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	60 % for year 1908	...	\$25 sellers
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$2 buyers
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	2/-	2/-	{ £1,800,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.5 buyers
Do. (7% pref.)	10,300	£1	£1	{ £10,300 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.5 buyers
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$225,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.5 buyers
Do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.5 buyers
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	62,000	£1	£1	{ £62,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.5 buyers
Do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 \$17,140 }	\$11,205	None	...	\$2.5 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

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